

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXVIII, No. 113

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBEL'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKES' MOTO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LEAH.—POOR FILL-CORNY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAGNET.—ALFRED SACHS.—ARTIST DODGE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—LIVING TIGER.—GRAND OTTAWA.—AUTOMATON WRITER, AC. at all hours. RAVENNA, THE REFRIGERATE.—TODDY IT UP.—ALFRED AND EVELINE.

WOOD'S MINSTER, RAIL, 34 Broadway.—EUROPEAN FOLK.—DANCE.—LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND PARADE OF THE NORTH RIVER.

NEW IDEA THEATRE, 425 Broadway.—LA SYLPHIDE.—MIMICRY ARTIST.

NEW YORK MUSICAL ACADEMY, 618 Broadway.—COMEDY AND LECTURE, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EUROPEAN FOLK.—DANCE, BOUTIQUE, AC.

New York, Monday, August 3, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Lee's army is undoubtedly in force between the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. He is said to have been largely reinforced, and is probably moving to his old position near Fredericksburg.

The particulars of the cavalry fight at Rappahannock Station on Saturday afternoon—which we announced yesterday—are given pretty fully to-day. Buford's cavalry, supported by a large body of infantry and artillery, crossed the river below the station, principally on pontoon boats, and there met the advance of General A. P. Hill's forces, including a portion of Stuart's cavalry. A brisk fight ensued, involving very small loss to our men, after which the enemy were driven from their position before dark, and our troops bivouacked at night on the south side of the river. The rebels considerably outnumbered our men, probably two to one; but our troops fought bravely, the cavalry making several splendid charges. The object of the reconnaissance was to discover the strength of the enemy near Culpepper.

The disaffection of North Carolina to the Richmond government, so long indicated, has taken a bold phase in the recent declarations of the Standard, the leading paper of Raleigh, the capital. It openly denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern confederacy will be a failure. In reply to the Richmond Enquirer, which calls upon Jeff. Davis "to suppress the Raleigh Standard and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina," the Standard says that Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and that if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the Standard, he will be met with physical force, and a revolution in the State will be the result.

The Standard also says that North Carolina has furnished ninety-five thousand soldiers for the causeless war, forty thousand of whom are killed and wounded; and that she should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

There is nothing very new to report from Charleston. Affairs are not materially changed there since our last accounts. Our war correspondent at that point furnishes the public to-day with the proceedings going on there up to the 30th ult. Some new rebel batteries on James' Island, including several sea coast mortars, are throwing shells over our trenches, but do not interrupt the workmen. Fort Wagner also pours destructive missiles over the trenches, consisting often of broken bottles and glassware, crockery, nails, and fragments of cooking utensils. The rebels closed up the embrasures on the southern face of Fort Wagner for three days, and remained silent until the 30th ult., at daylight, when they cleared the embrasures and developed the fact that they had five guns in position, two of them being new ones, from which they opened a hot fire on our working parties, doing considerable damage to our men.

Everything is quiet at Vicksburg and its vicinity. The expedition which left there a few days ago has arrived at Port Hudson. General Grant is reported to be commanding it in person. Its destination is of course unknown.

Colonel Sanders, who is hunting the Kentucky raiders, reports to General Burnside that he has captured three hundred and fifty of them, including Colonel Ashby, near Cumberland. The balance are rapidly flying from the State.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship America, from Southampton July 22, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe.

The news is of a very important character. The reply of the Russian government to the notes of the three Western Powers is regarded as entirely satisfactory. While conceding the conference

asked for, Russia absolutely refuses to grant an armistice. Her plan is, first, to subdue by the sword, and afterwards to diplomatically. France, England and Austria are therefore considering what measures it is incumbent on them now to take. It is given out as a positive fact that the agreement of these three Powers upon the policy to be pursued is certain. The London Times regards the position assumed by Russia as humiliating to England, and expresses the hope that the country will not be plunged deeper into negotiations which have hitherto proved so unpropitious. The London Telegraph thinks that if England and France are of one mind on the reply, as they were upon the notes that provoked it, the Czar will find some work to do. In the meantime the Russian conscription, or draft, in the Polish provinces, has been postponed till 1864.

The victories of the Union arms at Gettysburg and Vicksburg had the effect of sending down the rebel bonds in the London market to 4 1/2 discount, and of sending up United States five-sevens seven per cent, while all other American securities advanced from three to five per cent. Nevertheless, the Times only finds in it a text for wholesale abuse of the administration, and its New York correspondent declares his belief that if England and France, with or without the aid of Spain and other Powers, were to propose an armistice, the great bulk of the Northern and Northwestern people would agree to the proposal, after a faint protest. The London Herald is indignant at its own government for not having recognized the Southern confederacy, and attributes it to Earl Russell's desire to retain his place.

A petition was presented in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, asking government aid in the establishment of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ottawa river, for the purpose of conveying grain through Canada instead of the United States; and in connection with it Lord Granville stated that it was impossible for England to defend Canada effectively unless the colonists themselves aided in that object.

General Forey's despatch to the French Minister of War, announcing his capture of the city of Mexico, is published. He says that his army was received in the capital with an enthusiasm bordering on delirium. A correspondent of the London Times did not see things in that light.

Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) was dangerously ill.

MIDDELLAND NEWS.

The Journal du Commerce of June 11 contains a letter from General James Watson Webb, American Minister to Brazil, to Dr. Thomas Halsey, in answer to an inquiry by the latter as to whether there would be any impropriety in his presenting to the Brazilian government two rifled bronze guns. General Webb says that there is no difficulty between himself and the administration of the Brazilian government, and that the relations between the two governments are as cordial as could be desired. Every complaint of his, he says, has in due time been satisfactorily responded to. Although the presence in Brazilian waters of piratical steamers, built in English ports, with English capital, equipped and manned by Englishmen, and sailing under English colors, from the shores of Great Britain, to prey upon, sink and destroy the unprotected commercial vessels of a friendly Power, without ever having been in the waters of the rebels, to whom they claim to belong, had rendered it necessary for him to call the attention of the imperial government to the conduct of some of its subordinates, he did not entertain a doubt but that full justice would be done in the exigency.

Yesterday was, by several degrees, the warmest day we have had this season. The morning opened with an intensely sultry atmosphere, scarcely a puff of air stirring. At nine o'clock the rays of the sun poured down upon the city, and put everybody in a dreadful state of discomfort and perspiration. About eleven o'clock the mercury was at 83 degrees; at noon it had advanced to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade, and between three and four o'clock P. M. the metallic indicator had reached the intolerable figure of 92 degrees. This is four degrees higher than the mercury has been on any day during the present season. The highest figure previously was 88 degrees, and the next highest was 86 degrees.

An interesting report of a visit to the magnificent Treasury building in this city (formerly the old Custom House), with a description of the fittings of the interior and of the different departments for expediting the transaction of the public business, will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning.

In the stock market on Saturday there was no abatement of speculation and excitement; but, on the contrary, all the leading shares—especially the New York railways—were higher. Gold fell off to 128, and exchange to 141 1/4. Money was easy; call loans 6 to 8 per cent. A moderate business was transacted on Saturday, at steady prices. Fresh ground flour was in demand, and was firmer. Wheat and corn were quiet and unsettled. There was increased activity in pork, lard and tallow, with limited movements in other kinds of provisions, as also in hides, leather, oils, coffee, tea, molasses, metals and naval stores. Hay, codfish, mackerel and whiskey were in fair request. The freight engagements were quite limited.

The American Blockade—Important Decision in the Case of the Peterhoff.

The decision of Judge Betts in the case of the Peterhoff, rendered on Saturday last, is one of the most important ever pronounced in our courts. It has been made so by the interest attached to it by discussion in the British Parliament and British newspapers, by the notice taken of it by the British government, and by the threats held out against the American people in the event of their judges condemning the vessel and her cargo. It is worthy of remark that Earl Russell, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the second law officer of the Crown, the Solicitor General, who took part in the debates in Parliament, did not chime in with the violence uttered by others, being well aware that England is a great maritime Power; that the day may not be distant when she shall be engaged in war, as she has so often been before, and that whatever measure she now votes out to America will be then meted out to herself. In the opinion of these statesmen it would not be wise, for the sake of the interests of a few shipowners and merchants who may be affected, to embarrass the operations of the British navy at sea in the next great war, or in any of the future wars to which England is heir. She is a neutral to-day; she may be a belligerent to-morrow.

Hence the language of Earl Russell and the Solicitor General is marked with extreme caution. Both have said that Admiral Wilkes has a right to capture any vessel on the high seas, even when not approaching a belligerent port, if there be anything suspicious in her papers or cargo. These statesmen also observed that the American courts of admiralty are distinguished for their impartiality, and also for the soundness of their law, having followed in the footsteps of the great British authority, Lord Stowell. "The principle," says the Solicitor General, "upon which her Majesty's government had acted was this: to endeavor strictly to apply against themselves and in favor of the United States those same principles of law which they applied against other nations and in favor of themselves in former times. The code was certainly severe enough; but we ought not to relax it in our own favor, its

severity having arisen from the decisions of our own courts, which the United States had followed to the letter." The learned lawyer quoted, as an instance of the impartiality of our courts, the case of the Will-o'-the-Wisp, which was found in the river Matamoros in the act of discharging contraband goods into a lighter sent from the Mexican side. The vessel's papers were all right, and the presumption was that the goods were for the neutral side of the Rio Grande, and not for Brownsville, Texas, on the opposite side. But "the captain prevaricated grossly, and that circumstance, according to prize law, was sufficient to place the ship in great danger." Another thing was that the gunpowder was concealed, and that led to the suspicion that it was meant, after being landed at Matamoros, to find its way across the border. Nevertheless the American prize court acquitted the vessel and released her. But the owners clamored for damages—a claim to which the legal organ of the British government replied:—"There never was a case of that kind where the suspicion was so great in which costs and damages had been given by the English courts."

No doubt when the news reaches England of the condemnation of the Peterhoff the most declamatory appeals will be made to inflame the public mind and incite to a collision with the United States; but we are persuaded Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston will keep cool, being perfectly satisfied with the substantial justice of the decision.

The case of the Peterhoff is peculiar. In January last she left London with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Matamoros. She is British built, and her registered owner an Englishman. Previous to the present voyage she had been to Nassau, and brought Confederate cotton thence, which excited suspicion. In the present case, under the agency of Bennett &amp; Wake, ship and insurance brokers, London, acting on behalf of the owners of the steamer, the cargo was placed on board by a large number of shippers, all of whom are British subjects, residing in London, with the exception of Samuel J. Redgate, a citizen of Texas. The shippers of cargo were all represented by passengers or supercargoes on board the steamer. The bills of lading are all to the order of the shippers, and specially endorsed, with directions to deliver the merchandise to the respective passengers. While proceeding on her voyage she was overhauled by one of our steamers while touching at St. Thomas for coal. After an examination of her papers she was permitted to continue her voyage; but just after she left the harbor of St. Thomas she was captured by the Vanderbilt, acting under the orders of Admiral Wilkes, who sent her to Key West, whence, in consequence of the absence of the Judge, she was sent to New York.

It appears from the evidence that Redgate, who, on his own behalf and others, claimed a portion of the cargo, amounting to \$375,000, hails from Texas, which is at war with the United States, and it was therefore contended that his interest was forfeited, and that, as no discrimination has been made between what was his and what belonged to others, the whole was forfeited. It was argued, from the suspicious character of the papers, though technically regular, and showing the cargo to be bound for a neutral port, that its real destination, sooner or later, was Texas. It appears that a box was thrown overboard, which turns out to have contained a newly invented fulminating powder, and also that some artillery harness was found on board. To which it was replied by counsel for the owners of the ship and cargo that the box of powder was carried and thrown overboard by the owner thereof, who had nothing whatever to do with the ship or cargo; secondly, that the artillery harness was bona fide intended for Mexico, who was then engaged in war. But a circular letter of Bennett &amp; Wake, the agents, dated November 24, had been produced, addressed to persons desirous of shipping to America, advising them that a firm in Matamoros was ready to take charge of their goods; and, further, that a Mr. Beebe, a citizen of the Confederate States, held a contract with the Confederate government for one hundred per cent on all goods delivered in the Confederate States, to be paid for in cotton owned by the Confederate government. Said agent was willing to share equally the one hundred per cent with such shippers as were willing to take the risk.

This letter was objected to as evidence by the counsel for the defence, who also contended that the month of the Rio Grande was not blockaded; that the destination of the vessel was proved to be Matamoros, and that, as to what might become of the goods after being landed there, it was no concern of the owners of the ship or cargo, and could not be a cause for condemnation.

The Court, however, looking at all the circumstances of the case, has arrived at a righteous decision; and no doubt this case will be quoted hereafter by the English judges as a precedent. It is fully in accordance with the treaty of Paris defining blockade; and Earl Russell himself has admitted that the American blockade is as effective as any blockade can be. As to this particular case, Earl Russell said he "would not be satisfied with any decision that was not based in justice." It is highly probable, however, that he will be satisfied with this, particularly if the judgment on appeal should be affirmed by the highest court. But if he should not, we trust it will make no difference to our government, and that it will stand to the last by the decisions of its own courts, which are only following the precedents laid down by Lord Stowell and other great lights of the British Admiralty Court. If war is to arise out of the case, let it come; we will be fully prepared for it. But let there be no trucking to the impudent domination of John Bull.

THE LATE RIOTS—THE CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

We continued to publish yesterday the list of claims filed against the city for damage and losses incurred during the late riots. The list are not yet completed, and already the sums amount to more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expenses which were incurred for extra police and military duties will increase the liability of the city to at least one and a half million of dollars. It will of course be some time ere these claims are paid, as an examination must take place before the amount can be allowed. A special examining committee will soon be appointed, unless the Board of Supervisors take the matter in hand. There will be reductions made, as some of the claims are exorbitant; but the amount due will not fall short of a million. This will come out of the city and county, and will be paid by all those who are taxed. The laboring classes as well as the wealthy will have to foot the bill. Riots are expensive.

Important from Europe.—The American and Polish Questions.

We have three days later news from Europe by the arrival yesterday of the America at this port. The intelligence is important in a double sense, as it relates to the two great questions which now absorb the attention of the world, and which are likely to affect each other very materially in the next few months of European diplomacy.

The details of our victories at Gettysburg, and the news of the flight of Lee and the capture of Vicksburg, had reached England, and caused great excitement there. The London journals, who take the interests of the rebels so much to heart, were endeavoring to throw cold water upon our successes, and pronounce the victory at Gettysburg a matter of no importance. They say that the capture of Vicksburg is only a gleam across our dark horizon; but the money market of London gives the lie to these assertions in the most glaring manner. The United States stocks went up seven per cent, and the rebel loan went down four and a half per cent. The money market is the true criterion of public opinion in London; and the sympathizers with the rebels—such as the Times, Post and Herald, of that city—will find it quite impossible to conceal from their readers the significant facts above mentioned. When the additional details of the fall of Fort Hudson reach England we shall no doubt find the confidence of the public in the final success of our government betrayed by a still greater rise of our stocks, and a greater decrease in the value of the rebel loan.

There appears to be very little said about intervention in the face of these advances from the United States. Affairs on the continent of Europe seem to throw a cloud over any interference in our affairs for the present. Austria, France and England seem disposed to make a *cassis belli* out of the Polish question, and they will find this matter trouble enough without bothering with us. The Zeitung of Vienna, the official organ of the Hapsburgs, announces that Austria is not pleased with the reply of Russia to the notes of the three Cabinets. The Constitutionnel of Paris, the semi-official organ of Napoleon, asserts that France, England and Austria are examining the replies of Gortschakoff, and that if not satisfied with them they will agree upon a joint settlement of the Polish question. This is of course a threat made to terrify Russia; but if that Power is decided, at all risks, to pursue her present policy towards Poland, threats will avail but little with her. The attitude assumed by the Czar's government as regards the Polish question is one which would go to show that, even at the risk of a war with the three great Powers, Russia will act as she pleases in this matter. There are good reasons to suppose that Prussia will side with Russia in case of a war, and thus a most formidable and tremendous struggle will take place—one which can but end by a total change of the present aspect of Europe.

The Polish imbroglio, therefore, renders any immediate intervention of the European Powers quite impossible on this continent. But, as it is not out of the question that a settlement may take place, we deem it a matter of the greatest moment that we should be prepared for all emergencies. We must take advantage of the questions which arise in Europe to divert the attention of those who, we know, bear us no good will, to place ourselves in such a position as will ward off attack. We, of course, will not interfere in the troubles which now agitate all Europe; but we must profit by them and prepare for all afterclaps. The opportunity is one that we should not allow to pass by unimproved. Our enemies are eager enough to take advantage of our troubles. We must at least profit by their difficulties, as far as regards self-preservation, which is the first law.

THE LATE VICTORIES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

After the fall of Vicksburg Messrs. Stanton and Halleck made congratulatory speeches in Washington. Stanton praised Halleck on the back, and Halleck approved of the manner in which General Grant had carried out the orders given to him. All this was calculated to impress upon the minds of the public that to General Halleck is due the credit of the capture of Vicksburg. Truth in these historical matters sooner or later becomes known, and now we have an opportunity of giving the credit to whom it is due. Admiral Porter, in his report of the affair, which we published yesterday, makes the following assertion:—"The last investment and capture of Vicksburg will be characterized as one of the greatest military achievements ever known. The conception of the idea originated with General Grant, who adopted a course in which great labor was performed, great battles were fought and great risks were run. A single mistake would have involved us in difficulty, but so well were all the plans matured, so well were all the movements timed, and so rapid were the evolutions performed, that no mistake occurred from the passage of the fleet by Vicksburg and the passage of the army across the river up to the present time. So confident was I of the ability of General Grant to carry out the plan when he explained them to me that I never hesitated to change my position from above to below Vicksburg. The work was hard, the fighting severe, but the blows struck were constant."

The honest sailor thus tears from the War Office the credit it claims for the victories in the Southwest. Our armies at a distance from Washington obtain decisive advantages; the Army of the Potomac is too near the War Office to accomplish any important practical results.

THE CLEANLINESS OF THE CITY.—Our reporters have been examining the condition of the streets, and pronounce them in a most satisfactory state. Inspector Boole has done well, and we are happy to announce that he promises to do still more. He has cleaned the city, and will, he asserts, keep it so now. The people on their side must aid the Inspector in this laudable intention by emptying their garbage and ashes at the proper time, before and not after the hours when the streets are cleaned. It also depends upon the Croton Aqueduct Board to render practicable Inspector Boole's determination of making New York the cleanest city in the world, by attending at once to those streets paved with cobble stones and which are greatly in need of repair. They are full of little ruts, which, when it rains or the streets are washed, hold the water and form pools which stagnate. This should be repaired at once. Then the city of New York, thanks to the energy of our new Inspector, will be indeed the cleanest and most healthy city in the universe.

THE ANXIETY OF ENGLAND EASILY RELIEVED.

The London Times says that "everybody asks how long this weary war is to last in America." If the English had not furnished the rebels the means of carrying on the war it would have been finished long ago. The only way for John Bull to get cotton and commerce out of the United States is to let our domestic affairs alone.

Poor Greeley and the Recent Riots.

The radicals have not succeeded in their conspiracy to make political capital out of the recent riots. The official reports of Generals Wool and Sandford have given these incendiary politicians their quietus. Brevet Brigadier General Brown came to their rescue in a laborious vindication; but the gallant Brown only proved that, in his hands, the pen is not mightier than the sword. Poor Greeley especially has failed as miserably in his pet enterprise of strengthening his party by the riots as in his gold pen, strawberry plant and other lottery schemes for increasing the circulation of the Tribune. A new counter, a few new panes of glass and a heavy bill for damages against the city are his only gains. We are almost convinced, therefore, that when poor Greeley comes to think the matter over he will candidly acknowledge that exciting a riot does not pay, and that he will resolve to try to become a peaceful, law abiding citizen for the remainder of his days.

The worst of it is that the Tribune philosopher has not even acquired a reputation for ordinary bravery by his participation in the late exciting scenes. In vain he now talks of concealed riflemen and hand grenades and cannon, and threatens what he would have done if the rioters had only attacked his office again. This playing Bombastes Furioso after the fighting is over excites more ridicule than admiration. It reminds us of rare Jack Faletta, who took to his heels at Gadshill and counterfeited death at Shrewsbury, but was always ready to brag tremendously when his foes were dead or put to flight. Kindly disposed as we are towards poor Greeley, we feel bound to say that his doughty deeds and heroic exploits will never furnish themes for the poet and historian, or subjects for the sculptor and the painter. On the first day of the riots he took refuge in a restaurant, and Dame Rumor reports that he there concealed himself in a refrigerator. If this be true, it is a singular instance of the power of fear; for poor Greeley is so rigid a vegetarian that no one would have thought him capable of getting into a meatbox, even to save his life. When the riot had some what subsided, and poor Greeley deemed it prudent to emerge from his hiding place, he proceeded to disguise himself by pulling his trousers out of his boots, washing his face and hands, and adjusting his white hat jauntily on one side of his head. These slight alterations in his personal appearance disguised him so effectively that his best friends did not know him, and it was with some difficulty that the persons who came to take him away in a carriage could be induced to believe that the comparatively respectable looking individual before them was really Horace Greeley. It was only when he produced a leading editorial, hastily written upon the back of a greasy bill of fare, that his friends admitted his identity and consented to convey him to Jersey City for safety.

The events of the past few days very clearly indicate not only that the radicals have gained nothing by the riots, but that they have sunk even lower than ever in the opinions of all good citizens. It is the natural and legitimate effect of such outbreaks to ruin the parties who instigate them. The abolitionists, with Garrison at their head and Greeley at their tail, gloried largely in the Fugitive Slave law riots a few years ago; but with the experiences of the past three years before them no sensible politicians will concede that the abolition party has been benefited by these riots. The Know Nothing party once managed to get up a few anti-Catholic riots; but where is the Know Nothing party now?

In 1861 the radicals led the riots in this city and elsewhere to put down certain newspapers, and poor Greeley, encouraging this mob in the hope of helping the Tribune, called the outbreak "a patriotic uprising of the people." But before two years had passed this city gave a much larger conservative majority than usual, and poor Greeley discovered that his course in regard to this affair had greatly injured his paper and strengthened the very journals he had intended to suppress. During the disturbances a few weeks ago the radicals exulted in the idea that, because there were Irishmen in the mob, the party to which most Irishmen belong would be assuredly destroyed; but the official exposure and condemnation of the radicals and their intrigues by the veteran General Wool and by General Sandford gave the public sentiment an unexpected turn, and the radicals were hoist by their own petard, like unskilful engineers. So sudden and effectual a Nemesis deserves to be put upon record; and, as the radical party grows weaker and the conservative party stronger with every victory of the Union armies and every sign of the falling fortunes of the rebels, we are encouraged to hope that the end of the war will be the end of the abolition faction, and that, in spite of every trick of proclamation mongers and Cabinet conspirators, both the Northern and Southern fanatics will be obliged to ground arms at the same time, and keep step henceforward to the music of the Union.

HOW THE REBELS KEEP THEIR PAROLES.—In several of our late engagements with the rebels we have captured soldiers who had been paroled and not as yet exchanged. These fellows had gone back into the ranks of the rebel armies without even changing their names or the numbers of their regiments. It is clearly the duty of our government to look into this affair, and in every such case an example should be made such as will deter this disloyal conduct on the part of the rebels. It is evident that the prisoners we take must be held if they pay no regard to paroles. We cannot allow such barefaced violation of all the rules of war and honor.

The Sunday Riots.

The Park.—The heat was as intense yesterday but, but few, comparatively, visited the Park. Those who did, and by dint of great exertion arrived at the ramble, found there a shady place that repaid the labor of the walk, but more than nine-tenths of the visitors gave up the task before they reached the desired haunts.

JONES' WOOD.—Here was a shady place indeed, and the visitors to the grounds yesterday would more than treble the numbers of those who visited the Park. The full grown fennel made the shade really inviting, and the breeze from the river cooled the platform and the many covered retreats that are erected along its banks. Ice creams and lagers were in constant demand, and the heat-seeking mortals threw themselves on the grass to partake of them and to cool off at their leisure. Jones' Wood on a hot Sunday is a charming place, and the cars take the visitors almost to the entrance of the grounds.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment.

Buffs, August 2, 1863.  
The Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, Colored, from Port Hudson, via Cairo, passed through this city to-day on route for Greenfield, Mass.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1863.  
Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sale of \$1,000,000. Five hundred on Saturday.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Barbarous Instructions to His Men from a Rebel General.

Memphis, July 30, 1863.

The steamer Warner, from Vicksburg, arrived with Major General Blair and staff en route for St. Louis.

All is quiet at Vicksburg and vicinity.

Colonel Richardson, the rebel general, had issued an order requiring all men of West Tennessee, between Memphis and forty-five to return to his camp, under the penalty of execution. The following barbarous instructions are to govern his men in carrying out this order:—

If a man should desert himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command.

If a man resists this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying.

If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set the house on fire, and guard it, so he may not get out.

The officers of the steamer Courier, from Helena, report the arrival of General Davidson, with a large cavalry force from Pilot Knob, Missouri. He captured about five hundred rebels ten miles from Helena and brought them in.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Cairo, August 2, 1863.

The Twenty-fourth and Forty-second Maine regiments, nine months' men, arrived yesterday, en route for Bangor.

Provost Marshal Phillips has completed the court-martial in the Thirtieth district of this State, and is prepared to make a draft as soon as directed. He enrolled about eighteen thousand names and arrested a large number of deserters. He was obliged to place the town of Marion, the residence of Congressman Allen, under martial law. Flocks were stationed around the town, and orders issued preventing persons leaving the place without passes. Mr. Allen attempted to pass the guards and was brought before Provost Marshal Phillips, where he demanded to know if a Congressman was obliged to obey the orders of a petty Provost Marshal. He was told all were subject to court-martial, and no one could receive a pass without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government, which he refused to do on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents and force him to violate certain pledges he had made. He therefore remains an involuntary prisoner within the limits of Marion.

The steamer Sultana, from Vicksburg, brings about four hundred tortured prisoners.

The steamer City of Madison arrived at Vicksburg from New Orleans on the 24th. The navigation of the lower river was entirely unobstructed.

The expedition which left Vicksburg a few days ago has arrived at Port Hudson. General Grant, it is said, commands in person. Its destination is unknown.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Seven of the slaveholding States will hold their annual elections during the first week in August. On the 3d, to-day, the elections will take place in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, and on the 6th in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Our knowledge in regard to the progress of the campaign in some of those States is very limited, and we are enabled to give very little beyond the simple announcement that the elections are to be held in accordance with the requirements of their respective constitutions.

In Alabama a Governor is to be chosen in place of John Gill Shorter, the present Executive, whose term expires this fall. We know nothing of the candidates who are in nomination, but we have reason to suppose, from the apparent quiet that prevails, that Mr. Shorter will again occupy the chair. He is a most effective rebel, and probably suits the leaders in this section as well as any man that could be found in the State.

In Arkansas no State officers will be elected this year. A political election will take place in Kentucky for loyal State officers, members of the Federal Congress and both branches of the Legislature. There are two parties, both claiming to be democratic and Union. One leans towards the national administration, and the other is stoutly with copperheads. The following tickets for State officers are in nomination:—

Administration. Democracy. Pro-Slavery. Democracy.

Governor.....Thos. E. Bramlette. Geo. A. Whitfield.

Lieut. Governor.....Bishop. Jacob. W. B. Hall.

Attorney General.....John H. Ertan.

Treasurer.....Thos. E. Bramlette.

Auditor.....Thos. E. Bramlette.

Register.....James A. Dawson. Thos. J. Frazier.

Sup. Public Instr.....Daniel Stevenson.

The following are the names of the candidates for members of Congress:—

First District.—H. H. Cowgill, L. S. Trimble. Mr. Trimble has been arrested for treasonable expressions and is now confined in a military prison.

Second District.—George H. Yemassee, John H. McHenry, W. R. Kimball.

Third District.—Aaron Grider.

Fourth District.—Aaron Harding, Wm. J. Hendy.

Fifth District.—John M. Mallory, Wm. W. Woot. Mr. Woot is in confinement by order of the military authorities for talking treason.

Sixth District.—Green Clay Smith, John W. Measles, Robert Richardson, J. Leash, Dr. Dougherty.

Seventh District.—John H. Ertan.

Eighth District.—William H. Randall.

Ninth District.—William H. Wadsworth, William Brown.

Tiers will be no general election in Missouri this year. A vacant seat is to be filled in the United States House of Representatives, caused by the death of Hon. John W. Noell, who represented the Third District. The seat was claimed by John G. Scott, who was Mr. Noell's opponent in the canvass, who asserted that he had sufficient evidence to prove that he was legally elected. The Governor has ordered an election, however, and James Lindsay has been nominated by the copperheads for the vacancy. Mr. Scott has concluded to give up his claims to the seat, and will go before the people in opposition to Mr. Lindsay for a new election.

Texas will elect a Governor and members to the rebel Congress. There seems to be a number of aspirants for the executive chair, which is now occupied by Frank R. Lubbock, who